

## Norwich Bulletin and Courier

118 YEARS OLD

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Norwich, Friday, Nov. 27, 1914.

## The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 4,000 of the "hard" houses in Norwich, and by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 1,000 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

### CIRCULATION

1901 average..... 4,412  
1905, average..... 5,923

Nov. 21 ..... **9,100**

### MILLAN'S DISCOVERY.

Naturally there is disappointment when failure follows any great undertaking and the message which comes back from McMillan that no Crocker land can be found is no exception. It is a disappointment because of the revelations. Acting upon the instructions furnished by Peary, who reported the sighting of such land during his polar trip in 1905 the present expedition was thoroughly equipped to get valuable data relative to that northern region. It has added important facts to the knowledge of that mysterious land, but of a negative character. What has been considered to be a strip of land of unknown boundaries in that locality has been disproved. That a wide expanse of water and ice exists in the direction and location where Crocker land was supposed to be, by Peary, who reported through the comparison of notes made by Peary and McMillan.

In the offering of the suggestion that what was thought to be Crocker land was but a mirage, there is substantiation through the fact that there was the appearance of land to the McMillan party until the actual investigation of such conditions proved it to be an optical illusion. In the Peary case belief rested upon what was seen. In the McMillan case the facts returned are based upon actual investigation and while Commander Peary is unwilling to discuss the situation until he has read the full report, there appears to be stronger proof possible that there is no land where the Crocker land was supposed to be. Such being an established fact the result of this expedition appears to be to fix the fact that there is more ocean than was supposed. It makes certain that portion of the map which previously had been uncertain.

### GOVERNMENT SHIPPING.

President Wilson is credited with being dissatisfied with the manner in which the changes in the ship registry law have worked out so far, and is determined that the idea of the government purchase of ships for the carrying on of foreign trade shall be carried out.

There seems to be no change in conditions which would warrant such a step by the government now any more than a few months ago for with government owned ships there is a responsibility which the nation assumes in the business they carry on which is not so where private owned vessels are concerned. In view of the declared neutrality of this country there are positive requirements which must be respected. It would be a serious matter for government vessels to be found carrying cargoes or portions of cargoes which are contraband.

Something has been heard of hundreds of vessels have thus far been induced to increase the merchant marine of this country. Inasmuch as they have appreciated the advantages which are offered thereby, it is fair to presume that either others will or else they can find, even under the changed conditions, no benefit to be obtained thereby. As far as development is concerned private capital can be relied upon to engage therein as fast as safely dictates and provide the service with less likelihood of loss than by government.

If the ship registry law has not accomplished the results expected it is possible that further attention in that direction is the best method of securing the remedy.

### THE WAR'S CASUALTIES.

Estimates are all that are available for the determination of the deaths as the result of the great conflict in Europe and they range all the way from a million and a half to five million of the pick of European manhood. Millions have been and are still involved and there has been a reckless disregard for the value of human life in the repeated supreme efforts for the carrying of a particular point or the defense of an important locality. Yet it is impossible to overlook the fact that there has been terrific slaughter. Battalion after battalion has been annihilated in short periods of time and since large numbers were available great has been the casualty list. Staggering as the figures may seem they are only in proportion to the ter-

rific conflict which is underway and into which the resources of many nations are being poured. When it is claimed by one military authority that the loss of the German armies alone up to the middle of October had been a million and a half it can be realized that the losses on the part of the allies have been practically as large. Thus with the casualties, which include the wounded, many of whom may have reentered the struggle, running up well into the millions during a four months' war it can be easily understood what an effect it is bound to have upon Europe inasmuch as the best of the manhood is involved. The anticipation of such a situation is most appalling, but the realization is even worse.

### ASSASSINS AND EMPLOYERS.

With the recurrence of bomb-throwing and the shooting down of a merchant in cold blood New York again faces the problem of effectively dealing with determined and prearranged lawlessness. There can be no question as to what actuated the throwers of the bombs and it is equally evident that the murder of Bernard Buff was the culmination of a well laid plot to remove that poultry dealer from his honorable and successful business career, which while of a highly competitive character was none the less directed in the interest of the community. The manner in which the murder was committed on a business street and in the absence of anything to indicate robbery, makes it quite evident despite the lesson in the Rosenthal case, that New York has not disposed of all its gunmen, assassins, subject hire, or those who demand their services.

New York should never be satisfied until the details surrounding the murder are cleared up and the manner in which the district attorney's office as well as the police are taking up the case gives promise of results. It is equally important that not only should the men who actually fired the shots be obtained, but that those who directed their actions should be made to pay the penalty of such a crime. The motive for getting Buff out of the way involves others than those who would be willing to do the dirty work and justice will never be satisfied until the moving spirit in the assassination is disclosed and punished as the law and personal rights demand.

### UNCLE SAM, TRUSTEE.

Upon leaving Vera Cruz the representatives of this country brought away with them the sum of \$1,000,000 which had been collected in the administration of the affairs of that port during the American occupation. Such a sum, which comes to Mexico, is a custom from that port having been paid by that country for the floating of a European loan, and to Mexico it will be returned when in the opinion of this government a stable government has been established by the republic.

To turn over such a sum of money at the time of departure regardless of which faction happened to be in control at Mexico City would have been to disregard the interests of that country. A million as a part of a nation's business may be a large sum but there are responsibilities which this country well recognizes when it comes to making a transfer and it intends that there shall be a responsible government with a recognized head before it relieves itself of this financial obligation. It is not disposed to pass out a million in cash at this time and a little later when some other faction may be in control have another claim presented for the same amount.

Mexico can have no doubt as to the safety of the money, but from the progress which has been made in the last two years for the reestablishment of a sound government there can be little hope of getting the benefit thereof for some time to come, unless it be as a payment to the bondholders. It rests with Mexico how soon the money will become available for that country's use. In the meantime Uncle Sam is trustee.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Why not let the spirit of Thanksgiving prevail every day?

There are of course the usual complaints of the morning after.

From reports McMillan finds Crocker land as elusive as a great many explorers have found the poles.

With Portugal ready for the plunge there must be something about that European war muddle which looks fine.

After the knitting for the Belgians is completed perhaps the old fashioned idea of stocking darning will come back into style.

From previous experience the shoppers should realize that it is a short time now to Christmas with a lot of buying to be done.

With bombthrowers and yegmen operating again, New York has reason to regret the coming departure of District Attorney Whitman to Albany.

The man on the corner says: Man may not understand women, but it is noticed that it is a man who dresses the wax figures in the show windows.

From the way in which Carranza is hastening to Vera Cruz and Zapata and Villa have pushed on to Mexico City, it looks like a game of "puss in the corner."

With one cigar and two cigarettes a day for German soldiers in the trenches there is little chance that the tobacco smoke will be mistaken by the allies for fog.

The claim is being made that Germany is making a supreme effort in order to be in a favorable position to seek peace. Germany lost that chance when it stood by and egged on Austria.

Turkey suffered a devastating attack upon both wings and a general onslaught on the main body. Subject to the memorialize it was the army and not the national bird which was concerned.

As such as Germany would like the credit of having sunk the Andonic with a submarine, it isn't at all like them to hush up the matter for so long a period of time, even if Great Britain did wish it.

The Boston Record can see no reason why rewards should be offered for yegmen when efforts are being made to secure the pardon of a life prisoner sentenced for a life term, and who has served but nineteen years. Just a lot of needless expense.

## BULLETIN'S SPECIAL YALE LETTER

Full Schedule of Athletic and Social Activities for Winter—  
Use of the Bowl for Other Than Football Games—Entertainment for Students Remaining Over Holiday recess.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 26.—With the close of the football season the winter season opens with a full schedule of athletic and social activities. Last Monday Coach Guy Nickols of the crew returned to England, where he will resume his brokerage business. The squad is now in the charge of Coach Glanville and Captain Denner. Extensive training has been discontinued until warm weather. However, the members of the squad report daily for inside work on the machines and in the tank in the gymnasium. Sheldon and Stillman, members of the victorious crew of last June, have not yet returned to the practice. They have devoted their time this fall to football, in which sport both have won their letter. As last year, the Winthrop contests will be continued in order to keep the track men in perfect condition during the cold weather. All work at the field will cease this week, but the weekly contests will be held in the baseball cage. Prizes and numerals are awarded at these contests, which serve as a stimulus for enthusiastic training during the winter. The baseball squad which was called at the opening of college has progressed very well under the leadership of Coach Middlebrook. Until spring all practice will be held in the baseball cage. Swimming, the most popular of winter sports, has already attracted a number of new candidates. Freshmen are eligible for the university team, but aside from this they have their own team. The intercollegiate swimming contest will be held this year in the Carnegie pool, for the first time in five years. The winter polo team has very promising prospects for the coming season. Over 55 men are competing for positions on the university team. This is the best year yet for freshmen who have been eligible for the basketball team. All indications point to the fact that the squad will be the champion over in the spring; but this year it has been decided to change the date to Dec. 16. In contrast with last year's policy, when only one trip was made, at least four trips are planned for this year. Before Christmas, trips will be made to Meriden and Waterbury, immediately after Christmas to New Britain and Hartford. An informal concert before the Yale club of New York. A trip to Philadelphia is planned for later in the season. The orchestra has shown willingness to put itself at the service of university activities by offering to play at the basketball games this winter.

### FAMOUS TRIALS

#### TRIAL OF DUC D'ENGLISH.

In 1804 a plot was discovered which threatened the life of Napoleon and the English in particular hinted at the probable assassination. At that time there was a man named Duke d'Enghien, a descendant of the great Condé.

Duc d'Enghien, having fallen under suspicion, was arrested at Ettenheim, in the neutral territory of Baden, brought to Vincennes at midnight and placed under military guard. It had been ascertained that the prisoner would come secretly into France and with him was the English agent who had just come from London.

On March 10 Bonaparte summoned his colleagues, the two Consuls, with Talleyrand, Fouché and Regnier to a private council, at which it was decided to arrest the Duke. Gens. Ordener, Caulaincourt and Frélon were sent at the head of a small force to arrest the Duke on the night of March 14 the Duke was arrested. He was at once sent to Paris.

Meanwhile the papers seized at Ettenheim, and the reports of the officials commanding the expedition, had reached Bonaparte. Everything pointed to a mistake. The Duke was not conspiring; he was a living quiet man. But Napoleon paid no attention to these facts. He was under the influence of those who were of rage, genuine or simulated.

On the morning of March 20 a meeting of the Privy Council decided to summon immediately a military commission of seven members to be named by Murat as governor of Paris. At 11 o'clock Murat made his nominations appointing as president Gen. Hulín. At half past 2 a small detachment of the Castle of Vincennes, where two hours before his grave had been dug. At 9 in the evening the members of the military commission arrived at the Castle of Vincennes, where two hours before his grave had been dug. At 9 in the evening the members of the military commission arrived at the Castle of Vincennes, where two hours before his grave had been dug.

No other act of Napoleon has excited so much discussion as the trial of the Duke. The Duke was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor. He was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor.

There was another cause which acted upon the determination of the First Consul. The conspiracy against Napoleon was matured in the mind of the Duke. The Duke was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor. He was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor.

While the Duke was held captive in Paris, he was confined in the Castle of Vincennes. In the trial proceedings no legal formalities were observed. The prisoner of St. Helena continued to be treated as a prisoner of war. The Duke was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor. He was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor.

Not caring to place himself in the position of the Duke, the Duke was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor. He was not a traitor; he was a man of honor. He was not a conspirator; he was a man of honor.

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team are very bright. During the season eight games will be played at home and five on the Christmas trip.

In wrestling many new men have entered the competition. A novice meet will be held in the immediate future at which time the new men will be classified. There will then be the university championships, open to all members of the university. Captain Latimer reports a most interesting schedule. The first meet will be held with Columbia in New York about the middle of February, and after this follow Annapolis, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton and Princeton. On account of the early opening of the skating rink the facilities for hockey practice this year will be greater than ever before. The basketball team has made most favorable progress. Several vacancies still remain to be filled, but the close competition will result in the adequate filling of these. The schedule will probably include meets with Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers and Brown, and will be concluded with the intercollegiate in March. Aside from this, the team will hold exhibition games at several of the preparatory schools in the vicinity of New Haven. Under instruction a large number of men. Three teams have been chosen for final meets will be held until immediately before the intercollegiate when the final choosing of the university team will take place. The basketball team will give its winter activities as well as new members. Last week Mory's association elected 128 undergraduates to its membership.

The dramatic association and the university glee clubs have announced their winter and Christmas schedules, which are quite similar to those of previous years. It has been the custom in past years for the orchestra to give a concert in the spring; but this year it has been decided to change the date to Dec. 16. In contrast with last year's policy, when only one trip was made, at least four trips are planned for this year. Before Christmas, trips will be made to Meriden and Waterbury, immediately after Christmas to New Britain and Hartford. An informal concert before the Yale club of New York. A trip to Philadelphia is planned for later in the season. The orchestra has shown willingness to put itself at the service of university activities by offering to play at the basketball games this winter.

A meeting was held Monday in the trophy room of the gymnasium for all candidates for the university hockey team. Seventy-one men were present, the largest number that has ever come out for this sport. Passes were issued to all candidates to the skating rink. This week there will be no regular practice, but all men are urged to study hard and to be ready in order to get into shape. Next Monday the regular practice will begin. On account of the size of the squad the team will be given special attention at first. A cut will be made about a week before the Christmas vacation, and at that time the squad to be taken on the Christmas trip will be picked.

Tuesday was Tag day for New Haven and Yale university. Over 700 young women were on the street corners and other busy spots in New Haven and throughout the university, selling tags and flags to the fund which the New Haven chapter of the Red Cross society is raising. The Yale Cross relief committee, acting in concert with the New Haven chapter, collected over \$75. Of the entire fund collected, half will go to the Red Cross and half will be used for local charity.

For the large number of students who were unable to leave New Haven for the Thanksgiving recess various university institutions made special arrangements for their entertainment. Wednesday evening the Christian association gave a social gathering at the Dwight hall for the academic students. Here fireside talks and refreshments comprised the evening's entertainment. The next day the university dining hall provided a large New England Thanksgiving dinner for all of its members free of charge. Non-student friends of the university were also invited to the dinner. A big jollification was held on Thursday evening in the Lowell Mason room of the Divinity school. The evening was given to the students of that department of the university.

A question which has arisen recently in regard to the bowl is the one to which it shall be put in seasons of the year when football is not played. Numerous means of utilizing this great national game have been suggested, among them a plan to hold the voluntary military drill for undergraduates, supervised by government officers. Walter Camp, as prime mover in this project, has commented on the usefulness of the bowl as a place for drilling. Though strongly opposed to the compulsory drill, Mr. Camp has favorably received the voluntary drill which would be the most valuable use to which the bowl might be put. The bowl is a valuable asset to the university and should be used to the best advantage.

Every man has to think out certain things for himself. On thinking of the bowl, every one should be struck with the feeling that the nation is horribly unprepared for war. If a man would be willing to give up three or four hours a week to the drill, the outbreak of hostilities would find him very good timber for a soldier. If such a movement were started by the right class of students, if the leaders were the university officers, if it would carry the whole college by storm in short order. Such things go by fashion, and once voluntary drill was firmly established at Yale it would not take long for it to become traditional. Its success assured, the contention that it would ruin the playing surface can be answered because, except on great occasions, the border line of the field would be sufficient.

### THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Rotterdam—When the American tourist of former summers, whose mind was filled with a preconceived notion of Europe made up of a wealth of statistical and historical information, approached the port of Rotterdam on his maiden voyage, he usually suffered from a severe case of seasickness. The most reliable of reference books had prepared him for the fifth largest port in the world. A crowd of three or four hundred people came first upon the pier of the world's greatest seaports, followed by Ant-

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OUR MUTUAL GIRL  
In a Strange Adventure

HIS TALENTED WIFE  
Keystone With Mack Sennett

werp, Hamburg, Hong Kong and Rotterdam. Rotterdam led London. The measure of greatness, of course, was the grand total of tons of freight, entered and cleared by each port.

With this information about Rotterdam in mind, many an American has strained his eyesight from the forward deck just off the coast of Holland, vainly trying to pick up a skyline like that of New York. All that has rewarded his effort has been a low, barren, desolate stretch of sandy shore, lonely to a point of sadness. This queer picture is the Hook of Holland, relieved on nearer inspection by a rambling shed, a combination of baggage and customs house. There are a few ragged bushes and dwarf trees in the picture. Probably, in nine chances out of ten the tourist has reached the Hook after the turn of the tide in which case he has had to land there.

In July, an unmerciful sun beats down on this tongue of land, which, together with the pigmy train waiting upon the smoky sands to carry the passengers to Rotterdam, makes the traveler almost feel that he has been traded in sleepy Africa by mistake. There is nothing about the Hook of Holland or the narrow, shallow ribbon of water, which leads to Rotterdam to aid him in realizing the magnitude of the port but an hour's ride away.

Rotterdam is today Europe's greatest neutral seaport. The vast business of Antwerp and Hamburg has ceased. London is an object for the enterprise of war. The shipping to western Europe can alone rest completely secure in the harbor of Rotterdam, and this port city has come one of the busiest of places, for the purchases of all Central Europe will pour through its spiral streets. It is situated for handling the overseas commerce of central Europe, peopled by a race of skillful merchants and traditional sailors, connected with all principal markets of the hinterland by the wonderful system of railways which branch out from here and reach Germany, France and Austria. Rotterdam has also done a remarkable shipping despite keenest competition. This city has done a great part of its wealth the last score years through the handling of German imports and the vast exports to every corner of the world from the Rhine manufacturing district. These goods have been mostly sent down the Rhine to Rotterdam and by the Dutch reshipped to their destinations. It was in order to preserve this business in German hands that the Empire undertook the construction of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, at \$20,000,000, connecting the industrial Rhine country with a German port on the North Sea.

Its wonderful shipping has made Rotterdam the leading commercial city of Holland. There are some industries scattered among its straight-front, five and six story, sharp-gabled houses, and such rope and cigar manufacture, but they are unimportant.

Heligoland—As an excursionist from Hamburg, one comes upon the solitary little island of Heligoland, far out in the open North Sea, some 30 miles from the nearest point of land. A defiantly isolated maroon-brown crag, projecting itself suggestively against the horizon. This tiny land is the vortex of a round of tourists and is one of the proudest navies of the world are swelling.

Approached in the heat of a late July day, and when objects sharply chisel its outline, Heligoland makes an impression never to be forgotten as the most magnificent bit of loneliness anywhere in the northern hemisphere.

Since the day when great powers first conceived a familiar interest in its shores, Heligoland has been dedicated to war. In 1890 Great Britain and Germany entered into a treaty defining the spheres of their influence in East, West and Southwest Africa, and in return for the German recognition of the protectorate of Great Britain over Zanzibar, Lord Salisbury, in behalf of his Government, ceded Heligoland to Germany. Since that time it has been usurped by the German vacationist for a summer playground. Its interests are threefold: military, tourism and industry. Its industrial interests are its least concern, being of importance only to the few hundred fisher folk who have faith enough in their luck to pass their lives away upon it.

Heligoland properly consists of two islands, one of a high rocky plateau of military significance, and the other a great drifting pile of sand, protected by engineering works against water with which serves chiefly as a bathing beach for the summer visitors. Duinen Insel, or sand dune island, the small, sparkling greenish-yellow sand pile rising from the water, was split off from the main island by a violent disturbance in 1720. The main island is a high table of rock, in the higher points rising some two hundred feet from the water, about a mile from tip to tip on its roughly triangular surface, and a little more than a third of a mile wide at the widest points. The stormy winter seas have fretted its exposed coast in a wealth of caves, and rotted its higher points and needles of rock.

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selves they might have been exhausted by the time and arrived at a tired-out peace. Now they begin over again, fresh and strong, it were to get out, why did we go in? It is hard to understand.—Waterbury American.

Now that the United States forces are removed from Mexico we wonder what they were sent there for in the first place. They may have protected some private property of Americans, though much of it had been destroyed or made unproductive before. If the owners have not left the country, they are again left to their fate. If the Mexicans had been allowed to go right on fighting it out among themselves.

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